

TRZ. N. 1. N. 1.

Integral curves of a generalized homogeneous differential
equation of the first order. Diff. urav. i no. 1. 127-130
in 195.

(P.B. 1955)

1. Barnaul'skiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

TEZKY, Antonin, promovany fyzik; BEZVODA, Vaclav, promovany geolog

Electric logging in hydrogeological boring in the Sokolov Basin.
Geolog pruzkum 5 no.1:19-21 Ja '63.

1. Ustav uzite geofyziky, Brno; Katedra uzite geofyziky,
Prirodovedecka fakulta, Karlova universita, Praha.

LAZNICKA, Milan, promovany geolog; TEZKY, Antonin, promovany fyzik

Well logging measurement on the siderite deposit in the
Nizna Slana area. Geol pruzkum 5 no. 10:306-307 0 '63.

1. Ustav uzite geofyziky, Brno.

TEZKY, Antonin

Conference on well logging. Geol pruzkum 5 no.7:220-221 J1 '63.

MATOLIN, Milan; TEZKY, Antonin

Radioisotopes and ionizing radiation in geophysics and the mining industry. Geol pruzkum 6 no.9:286 S '64.

TEZOK, O.

(5)

Changes in the composition of serum proteins in pregnancy. Z. Stary, F. Bursa, O. Tezok, and R. Cindi (Univ. Istanbul). *Hoppe-Seyler's Z. physiol. Chem.* 288, 55-61 (1951).—The individual serum protein fractions contain prosthetic carbohydrate groups. The hexose (I) and acetylglucosamine (II) units which make up the carbohydrate portion can be detd. by pptg. the protein, hydrolyzing, and detg. I and II contents in the hydrolyzate. Normally serum contains 170-200 mg. polysaccharide per 100 cc., of which $\frac{1}{2}$ is I and $\frac{1}{2}$ is II. Serum protein-bound carbohydrate is also much greater than free serum glucose. In the last trimester of pregnancy protein-bound carbohydrate increases markedly although serum protein concn. is diminished. Serum protein-bound carbohydrate consists of 2 separate types: (a) glycoprotein which by salt fractionation is found in the albumin portion and (b) the globulin portion contains 4.5% carbohydrate. In pregnancy the serum protein carbohydrate rise occurs in the albumin fraction and is double the normal value, while the albumin fraction itself is somewhat diminished. No significant alteration occurs in the globulin carbohydrate fraction. Bernard Klein

TEZYAKOV, A.

Such bureaus are needed everywhere. Ment.prom.i khud.promys. 2
no.1:27-28 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Machine accounting)

TEZYAKOV, A.

Centralized delivery of goods to cooperative societies. Prom.
koop. 14 no.8:9 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Mosgorpromsoвета.
(Moscow Province--Delivery of goods)

THACI, D.

THACI, D. Our present duties in collectivization of agriculture. p.4.

Vol. 10, No. 5, May 1956, PER BUQESINE SOCIALISTE, Tirane, Albania.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10.
Oct. 1956.

NISSLER, K.; THAL, A.

Contribution to the clinical picture of pulmonary fibrosis.
Cesk. pediat. 20 no.3:386-388 Mr '65

1. Kinderklinik der medizinischen Akademie, Magdeburg, DDR.

THALAU, Karl, 1898-

(25 zadani, 27 tablits, 78 figur) Aufgaben aus der flugzeugstatik. Moskva, Glav.
red. aviatsionnoi lit-ry, 1937. 115 p. (49-34185)

TL671.6.T515

1. Aeroplanes. 2. Strains and stresses. I. Teichmann, Alfred, 1902- jt. av.
II. IAmushevskii, D. E., tr. III. Shishkin, Sergei Nikolaevich, ed.

THALAU, Karl, 1898-

(25 zadani, 27 tablits, 78 figur) Aufgaben aus der flugzeugstatik. Moskva, Glav. red.
aviatsionnoi lit-ry, 1937. 115 p. (49-34185)

TL671.6.T515

THALAU, Karl, 1898-

Zadaniia po stroitel'noi mekhanike samoleta (25 zadani, 27 tablits, 78 figur) Aufgaben aus der flugzeugstatik. Moskva, Glav. red. aviatsionnoi lit-ry, 1937. 115 s. (49-34185)

TL671.6.T515

THALAU, KARL.

*Problems on the Statics and Mechanics
of an Airplane*

Thalau, Karl, 1898-

Задачи по строительной механике самолета (23 задачи, 27 таблиц, 78 фигур) Сохр. пер. Д. Е. Янушевского; под ред. С. Н. Шинкина. Москва, Глав. ред. авиационной лит-ры, etc., 1937.

115 (i. e. 112) p. diagrs. 22 cm.

At head of title: K. Thalau и A. Тайхман.

Translation of Aufgaben aus der Flugzeugstatik.

"Литература": p. 108-110.

1. Aeroplanes. 2. Struts and stresses. I. Teichmann, Alfred, 1902- joint author. II. Янушевский, Д. Е., tr. III. Шинкин, Сергей Николаевич, ed. IV. Title.

Title transliterated: Zadaniia po stroitel'noi mekhanike.

TL671.G.T615

40-34185

Library of Congress

(1)

THALER, Gyorgy

Some words about nuclear instruments. Radiotechnika 12
no.6:185 fe. 1962.

THALER, Gyorgy

Transistor scaler. Radiotechnika 12 no.10:344-345 0 '62.

KOCH, Jozsef; THALER, Gyorgy

Many-channelled hodoscope. Koz fiz kozl MTA 9 no.5/6:351-355 '61.

THALER, Gyorgy

High-power supply unit for transistor sets. Radiotechnika 13
no.6:230-232 Je '63.

11, 8/12, V
 $1-o-C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH(COCH_2CO_2Et)CH_2C_6H_4OMe-p$ (II), m. 95-96° (from EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -220 \pm 1^\circ$ (c 1.78, $C_{12}H_{14}$). The reaction product of II and 0.30 g. II with piperidine at 60° was steam distd., the residue extd. with C_6H_6 , the exts. evapd., the residue heated in EtCO₂H with traces of H₂SO₄, acids removed and the crude product chromatographed on Al₂O₃ in C_6H_6 to yield 0.12 g. benzylidene deriv. of II, m. 142-3° (from EtOH). XXXI. Some derivatives of L-cysteine aldehyde. An improved preparation of S-benzyl-N-phthaloyl-L-cysteine. K. Balenović, N. Bregant, B. Gasper, I. Jambrežić and V. Tomasic (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Ibid.* 207-10 (in English). —Heating a mixt. of 7.03 g. S-benzyl-L-cysteine and 5.2 g. $o-C_6H_4(CO)_2O$ 0.5 hr. at 110-15° with stirring, extg. the melt with 40 ml. warm C_6H_6 , adding 15 ml. petr. ether to the filtered soln., and keeping 2 hrs. in an icebox gives 40-60% RCO₂H (I) [R = $o-C_6H_4(CO)_2NCH(CH_2SCH_2Ph)$ throughout this abstract], $[\alpha]_D^{25} -105^\circ$ to -125° ; dilg. the mother liquor with 50 ml. petr. ether gives immediately 20-40% I, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -135^\circ$ to -145° and after keeping overnight in an icebox 7-10% I, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -165^\circ$; analytical sample, m. 108° (from CH_2Cl_2 -petr. 2/3

Tholler V
 ether), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -107 \pm 0.1^\circ$ (c 0.56, MeOH). Reducing 2 g.
 RCOCl [prepd. according to C.A. 47, 1635d, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -138 \pm$
 1° (c 1.44, C₆H₆)] by Rosenmund-Zetsche method gives 97%
 RCHO (II), yellow oil, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -102 \pm 1^\circ$ (c 2.2, C₆H₆). Re-
 fluxing a mixt. of 3.25 g. II, 2.5 ml. (CH₃OH), 0.1 g. p-
 MeC₆H₄SO₃H, and 150 ml. C₆H₆ 5 hrs., washing with H₂O,
 drying and evapg. gives 3.5 g. crude ethylene acetal (III) of
 II; after chromatography on Al₂O₃ and crystn. from CH₂Cl₂-
 petr. ether, pure III, m. 95-7°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -78 \pm 0.5^\circ$ (c 2.8,
 C₆H₆), was obtained. Refluxing 3 hrs. a mixt. of 7.38 g. III,
 150 ml. EtOH, and 20 ml. 1M N₂H₄·H₂O soln. in EtOH,
 cooling, filtering off the sepd. phthaloylhydrazide and wash-
 ing with CH₂Cl₂ gives S-benzyl-L-cysteine aldehyde ethylene
 acetal, b.p. 105-10°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -54 \pm 1^\circ$ (c 1.07, 0.1N HCl).
 Adding 1.0 g. powd. CH₃(CO₂H)₂ to 2.5 g. II in 5 ml. C₆H₆N,
 keeping overnight, heating 8 hrs. at 45-50°, acidifying with
 10% H₂SO₄, extg. with Et₂O, drying and evapg. gives 2.4 g.
 oily RCH:CHCO₂H, which is chromatographed on Al₂O₃ in
 Me₂CO soln. and cristl. from CH₂Cl₂-petr. ether, m. 141-
 2°, inactive.

E. Guštak

3/3

DM

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occuring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs

E-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4562

Author : Thaller, V.V.

Title : Some Derivatives of Tyrosine. Amino Acids. XXX.

Orig Pub : Arhiv kemiju, 1955, 27, No 4, 193-195

Abstract : By hydrolysis of L-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-phthalimidobutanone-3 (I) was obtained DL-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-amino-butanone-3 (III). 2 g I, 6 ml glacial CH_3COOH and 12 ml HI (d 1.7) boiled 3 hours, from filtrate ³ is separated hydeiodide of II, yield 50%, MP 197-199° (decomposes; precipitated with ether from alcohol solution). By treating hydroiodide of II with AgCl in 0.3% HCl, is obtained the hydrochloride of II, yield 63%, NP 160-163° (decomposes). An attempt to prepare II by treating L-1-(p-methoxyphenyl)-2-phthalimido-4-carbethoxybutanone-3 (III) with HBr was unsuccessful due to racemization.

Card 1/2

- 117 -

Preparation of optically active vinyls and methyl ketones derived from α -amino acids. K. Balenović, I. Janjurić, and V. Thaller (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Chem. intern. machine - Résumé commun.* 3^e Congr. Brussels 1955, 6 (in English).—Application of the Doebner method [Ber. 35, 1136 (1902)] to optically active *N*-phthaloylamino aldehydes (cf. C.A. 48, 1958b) gave *N*-phthaloyl derivs. of vinylous amino acids. Hydrazinolysis at room temp. gave amino acid vinyls, while acid hydrolysis gave α -amino- β -hydroxy acids (I) in very good yields. Removal of water from I (with H_2SO_4) also gave amino acid vinyls. Starting with a diazoketone, optically active aminomethyl ketones were prepd. Type structural formulas are shown, but individual compds. are not named and exptl. details are not given.

W. C. Tobie

3

M. A. YOUTZ

scop'cs

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2

THALLER, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Amino acids. II. N-Phthalyl-p-methoxy-L-phenyl-
alemine. p. 68, Arhiv Za Kemiju, Vol. 20, no. 1-4,
1948.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress,
Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

THALMER, V.

"Chromatography." p. 294. (Priroda Vol. 40, no. 8, Oct. 1953, Zagreb.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress,
Feb. 1954, Uncl.

THALY, Imre
PAPP, Andras, Dr.; HELLER, Barna, Dr.; ~~THALY, Imre, Dr.~~; VAMOS, Geza, Dr.;
KATONA, Marta, Dr.; VIZY, Eva, Dr.

Experiences with lung resections. Tuberkulozis 10 no.10-12:276-279
Oct-Dec 57.

1. Az Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc. Gyogyintezet (Igazgato-feorvos: Risko
Tibor dr.) kozlemenye.

(PNEUMONECTOMY

early & late results, statist. (Hun))

PAPP, Andras, dr.; NEMETH, Tibor, dr.; STIRLING, Gertrud, dr.;
THALY, Imre, dr.; VAMOS, Geza, dr.; VINCZE, Egon, dr.

Data on the pathogenesis and therapy of inferior lobe cavitation.
Tuberk. kerdesei 9 no.3:122-125 June 56.

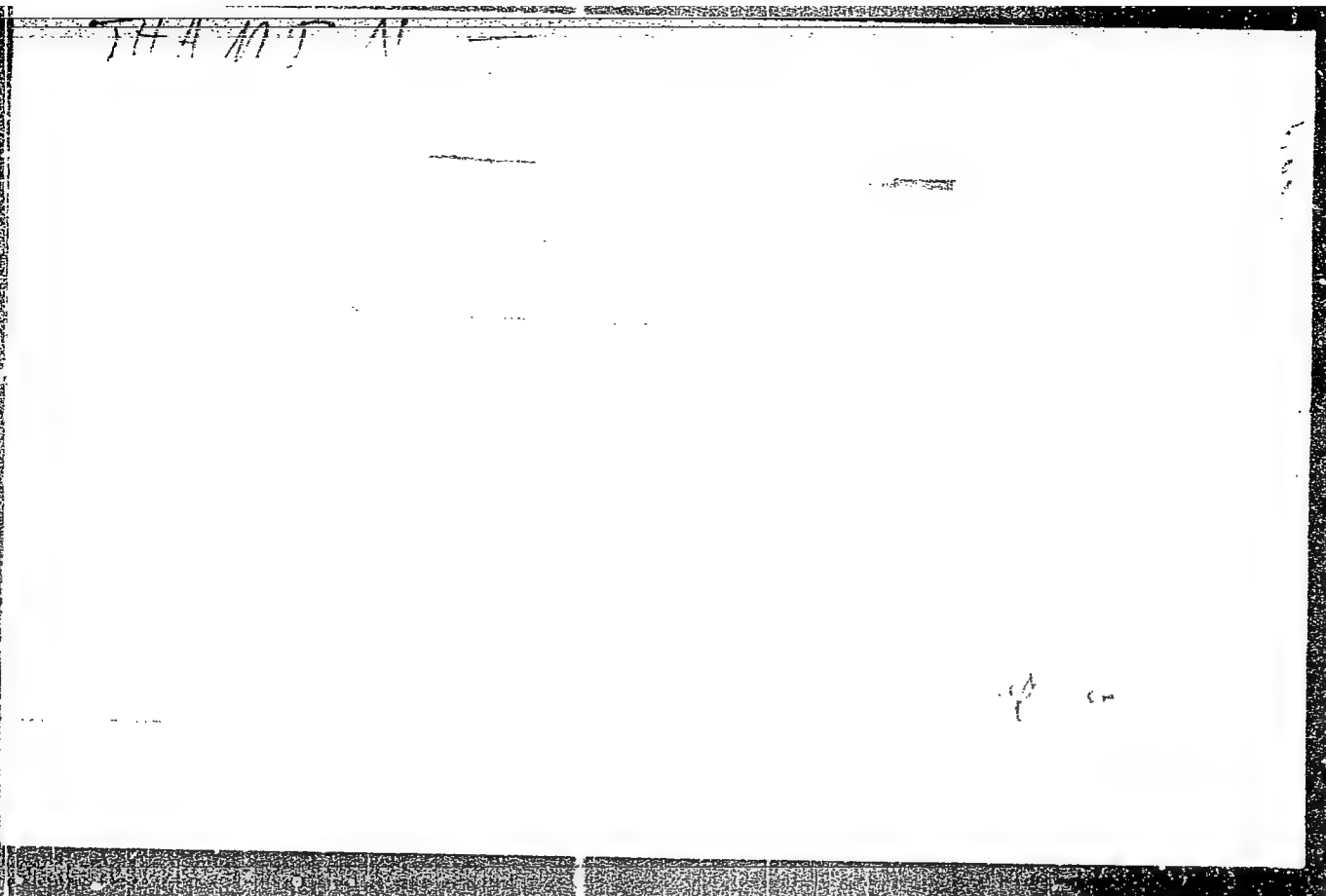
1. Az Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc. Gyogyintezet (igaz.-foorvos:
Risko, Tibor, dr.) es az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc. Gyogyintezet
(igazgato-foorvos: Dessauer, Pal, dr.) kozl.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, pathol.

cavitation of inferior lobe, pathogen. & ther. (Hun))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755520009-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755520009-7"

THALI, TILAL.

"A 200 (i. e. Ketszaz) éves Varosliget."

Budapest, Hungary, Gondolat Kiado, 1958. 137 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

THAMM, F. (Budapest XI. Muegyetem rakpart 3)

Image distortion of the dimple polariscope; dedicated to Professor
Adam Muttianszky on his 70th birthday. Periodica polytechnica eng 4
no.1:19-40 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Lehrstuhl für Technische Mechanik der Technischen Universität,
Budapest.
(Polariscope)

THAMM, Frigyes, dr.

"Calculation of endurance strength of machine parts" by
Laszlo Sors. Reviewed by Frigyes Thamm. Jarmu mezo gep
11 no.1:36 Ja'64.

THAMM, Frigyes, dr., adjunktus

Some remarks about the directives for dimensioning tubes loaded with internal pressure and the cylindrical boiler drum. Energia os atom 17 no.5:201-207 My '64.

1. Chair of Technical Mechanics, Budapest Technical University.

THAMM, Frigyes, tanarseged

Practical problems of optical strain investigations. Meres automat
8 no.5:131-138 '60.

1. Muszaki Egyetem, Budapest.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds. C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Khimiya, No 19, 1959, 67486

Author : Thilo, E.

Inst :

Title : Chemistry of High-Molecular Weight Inorganic Compounds
Especially Chemistry of Phosphates and Silicates

Orig Pub : Collect. czechosl. chem. commun., 1957, 22, Spec. issue,
276-286. Discuss., 286-287.

Abstract : Survey.
Bibliography, 4 titles.

Card 1/1

- 45 -

THANH, I.

A problem of annular closing plates of small upright steam boilers.
Acta techn Hung 34 no.1/2:17-54 '61.

THANNABAUER, Vl., inz.

A job for unloading the metal sheets from covered goods wagons.
Tech praca 14 no.10:833 '62.

THILO, E.

Selected problems of the chemistry of condensed phosphates and silicates. Tr. from the German. p. 651

WIADOMOSCI CHEMICZNE. (Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne)
Wroclaw. Vol. 12, no. 11, Nov. 1958
PoLand/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

5(3)

RUM/3-59-9-2/67

AUTHOR: Thinius, Kurt, Dr. and Lommatzsch, D.C. Günter

TITLE: Contributions to the Knowledge of Tridimensional-Grid Polymers¹

PERIODICAL: Revista de chimie, 1959, Nr 9, pp 495-500 (Rumania)

ABSTRACT: The authors emphasize that the requirements regarding the mechanical and thermal resistance of organic glass have increased considerably during the last ten years. Due to the rapid development of aviation and the increase of flight speeds through jet propulsion, the utilization of the usual methyl polymetacrylate has become almost impossible. On the other hand, the conditions of mechanical resistance are more severe due to the high altitudes of flight, where it is necessary to use pressurized cockpits; and the heat developed in construction materials is also increased. Obtaining improved organic glass is possible through the following measures: utilization of compounds with high dipole moments, as, for example, methyl ester of alpha-

Card 1/3

RUM/3-59-9-2/67

Contributions to the Knowledge of Tridimensional-Grid Polymers

chlor-methylacrylic acid. Unfortunately, the esters of the alpha-chloracrylic acid are very poisonous. Another measure is to obtain the space grid by means of the main valences. There is also the method of improvement by directing the molecules through drawing, and the preparation of polymers containing inorganic elements in the main chain. The Institute of Chemistry and Technology of Plastics in Leipzig, East Germany, has tested the improvement of the quality of the polymethylacrylates and polystyrene, through formation of the tridimensional networks by means of the main valences. The authors present these tests. They describe the polymerization in the presence of hexahydro-1,3,5-triacryloil-triazine, and dedicate special sections to the thermal and mechanical properties of the polymers obtained. There are 1 photograph, 2 tables, 5 graphs and 5 references, 3 of which are German and 2 American.

Card 2/3

RUM/3-59-9-2/67

Contributions to the Knowledge of Tridimensional-Grid Polymers
ASSOCIATION: Institute for Chemistry and Technology of Plastics,
Leipzig, East Germany. ✓

Card 3/3

THOMA, F. ; SZIDAROVSKY, J. ; HARASZTI, G.

Strengthening steel bridges with posttensioned structures. p. 286.

MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedes- es Kozlekedesepitestudomanyi
Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

THAMM, F.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. Vol. 6, no. 7/8, 1958

Thamm, F. A simple device for the investigation of optic stresses. p. 208.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

REUSS, E., prof.; THAMM, F.

The condition of membrane stress of a spheric shell in the vicinity
of concentrated momentum. Periodica polytechn eng 4 no.3:217-226 '60.
(EEAI 10:6)

1. Lehrstuhl für Technische Mechanik der Technischen Universität,
Budapest.

(Structural shells) (Strains and stresses)

THAMM, Frigyes, tanarseged

Investigation of plastic parts in polarized light. Gep 13 no.4:
133-138 Ap '61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem.

THAMM, Frigyes

Calculation of power effects occurring during the collision
of railroad cars. Jarmu mezo gap 4 no.5:206-217 II '57.

27222
H/011/61/000/004/001/002
A054/A126

24.3950

15.8510

AUTHOR:

Thamm, Frigyes, Assistant Professor

TITLE:

Testing of plastic components in polarised light

PERIODICAL:

Gép. no. 4, 1961, 133 - 138

TEXT:

The strength of plastic components can be determined quickly, reliably and by a non-destructive method with polarized light. The product is examined by placing it between two polarisers and transmitting light through it. This produces double refraction in the plastic product and two kinds of lines: dark lines, along which the main directions of the double refraction are parallel to the polarising surfaces of the polarisers (these are the isoclinic lines) and coloured lines, connecting spots which display a constant frequency deviation in plastics. Tests have shown that the phenomenon of double refraction is caused in plastics by the arrangement of molecule chains, which have a considerable effect on the strength of the plastic material. This is greatest in the direction of the chain, considerably smaller transversely, and smallest in those places where flows of liquid plastic coming from opposite directions meet each other. The main directions of double refraction have the same orientation as the molecule chains, or

Card 1/3

27222

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A054/A126

Testing of plastic components in polarised light

are perpendicular to this trend, thus the isoclinic lines show the orientation of the molecule chains. The arrangement of these chains is affected 1) by the elongation occurring in the plastic product under mechanical influence, 2) by plastic deformation which takes place when the material is heated beyond its softening temperature. In some materials (polyethylene, polyamide) the molecule chains are able to arrange themselves besides each other, without any plastic-viscous migration. Although it was not possible until now to establish any accurate relationship between the degree of strength and the various phenomena of double refraction, so much is certain that a plastic product in which the number of isochromatic lines is low, has sufficient strength. At the present stage of development this method can mainly be applied to general quality assessment, as well as for the control of the injection molding process, as an indication of the most suitable places of injection, etc. In view of the wide range of application, the apparatus used in these tests vary greatly. In serial tests, for instance, when the aim is to reject products which have been cooled down too rapidly, or which were cast at too low a temperature, very simple instruments are employed, similar to those used in testing the strength of glass products. It is not necessary to fix the polarizers in a rotating condition, because the various constellations are obtained by moving the object. One of the best devices for this purpose is the Soviet НКС-500

Card 2/3

Testing of plastic components in polarised light

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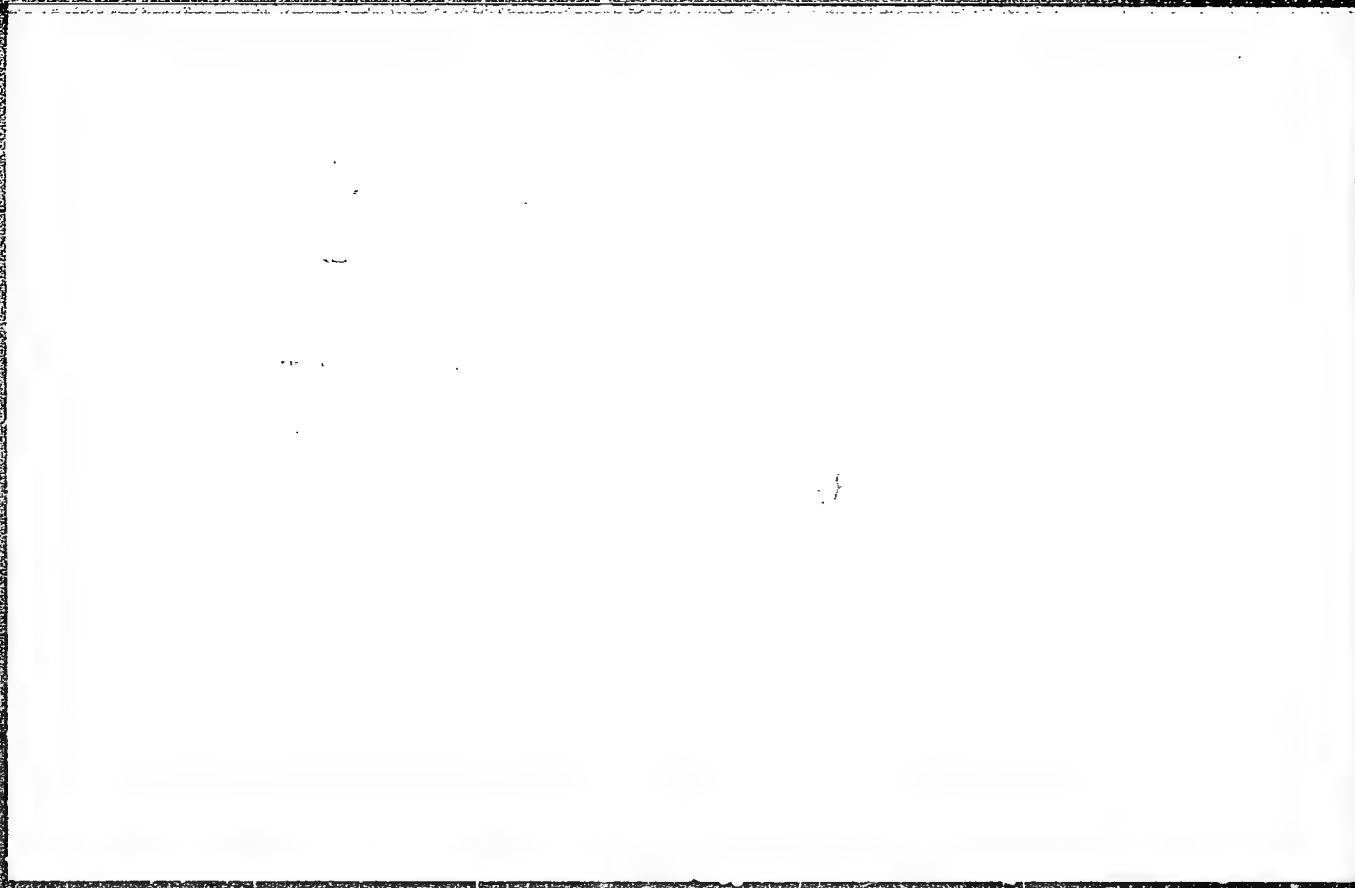
(PKS-500) instrument which has a very large field of view, so that large products can be examined with it. When the product tested has to be photographed, a monochromatic light-source, preferably a sodium vapour lamp has to be attached to the apparatus. There are 13 figures, 1 table and 8 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/3

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																			
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																													
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> <p>Magyar Kosledek, Mely-Es Vizepites Communication and civil engineering in Hungary vol. II 1960 no. 11, november</p> </div> <div style="width: 35%; text-align: right;"> <p>36</p> </div> </div>																																													
<p>1. Thamm:</p> <p>Diesel locomotives with direct drive 35 - 42</p>																																													
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THAMM, I.

THAMM, I. Calculation of the strength of cylindrical machine elements
with shrink fits. In German. p. 299.

Vol. 13, No. 3/4, 1955.

ACTA TECHNICA

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

F. Thamm

Distr: hE2b(w)

69. Design and properties of shrunk connections between cylindrical machine parts rotating at high speed. (In German) F. Thamm. *Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Vol. 20, 1958, No. 1-2, pp. 22-48, 14 figs.

In a previous paper* the author deduced the expressions by means of which the stresses and strains in two rapidly rotating rings, one of which is shrunk onto the other, can be calculated. Using the formulae there deduced, the author now evaluates the properties of shrunk connections consisting of two rings. The most important conclusion is that the maximum stress in the connection arises tangentially to the inner surface of the outer ring. This stress limits the speed. Since from the standpoint of stress distribution shrunk connections of two rings are somewhat disadvantageous, therefore such types of shrunk connections had to be found that would offer a more even distribution of the load. The expressions used for determining stresses and strains

in multiple shrunk connections are given. Results show that in a rotating shrunk connection composed of q rings, there are $(q-1)$ critical angular velocities at each of which slackening takes place on one of the ring bearing surfaces of the connection. The highest angular velocity occurring during operation must always be less than the lowest of these critical angular velocities. For the practical application of the results of this analysis a shrunk connection consisting of three rings was investigated in greater detail. It has been verified that the stress distribution attained with the three-ring design was decidedly more advantageous than with two rings. Especially desirable stress distributions can be obtained if the differences in the radii of the bearing surfaces are so chosen that the two critical angular velocities coincide. With properly chosen dimensions etc. considerably higher angular velocities may be permitted than with the two-ring designs.

QB III

THAMM, I.

Calculation of the strenght of rapidly rotating cylindrical machine components regulated by hot drawing. p. 294.

Vol 17, no. 3/4, 1955. KOZLETENYEI. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

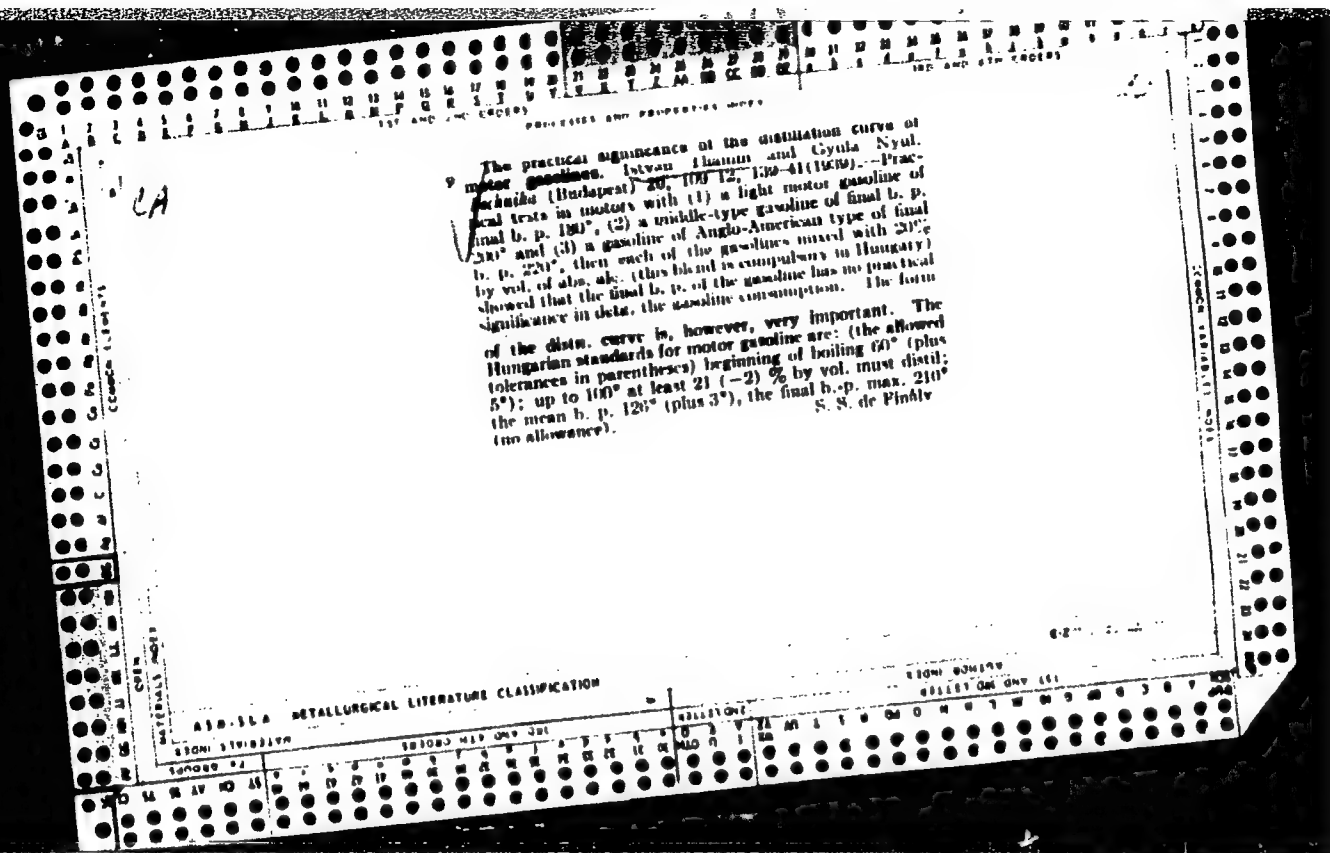
197 AND 198 COLUMNS										199 AND 200 COLUMNS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										535.317.4									
SA										A 52									
123. Investigation of the influence of spherical aberration on the quality of the image in photographic objectives. J. TITMANN. <i>Bull. Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest</i> (No. 3) 199-214 (1948) In German.																			
An elaborate discussion, based on the geometrical circle of confusion, of the correction of spherical aberration. The "best" focus is determined by applying a method of least squares to the longitudinal aberration as measured from a variable image plane. There is no mention of diffraction considerations.																			
M. W. WINKLER																			

TEST AND ANALYSIS																									
TEST AND ANALYSIS													TEST AND ANALYSIS												
TEST AND ANALYSIS													TEST AND ANALYSIS												
<p>Physical properties of mineral oils and their investigation. 1. <i>Tram. Magyar</i> <i>Mérnök, Építészeti Közlekedési Híradó</i> 8, 25 (1931). - A general description S. S. DE FINALLY</p>																									
<p>ASME-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>SECOND EDITION</p>																									

Lubricating oils. Mithaly Freund and István Thamm.
Hung. 117/862, Oct. 16, 1937. Fatty oils (e. g., olive,
cottonseed) are blown with air to increase their viscosity,
then mineral oils and 1-2% antioxidant are added. Di-
benzyl-*p*-aminophenol or *p,p'*-diaminodiphenylamine is a
suitable antioxidant.

AS 118 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

<p>CA</p>		<p>22</p>	
<p>The use and serviceability of mineral oil-vegetable oil mixtures as motor lubricants. <u>Istvan Thaim, M. Freund</u></p>			
<p>and J. Nyul. <i>Congr. intern. tech. chim. ind. agr., Compt. rend., VI^e congr., Budapest 2, 315-40(1939); Chem. Zentr. 1940, 1, 4011.</i>—The characteristics which are demanded of a vegetable or a mixed lubricating oil for various purposes (lubrication of bearings, lubrication of internal combustion motors) and those which are to be expected of vegetable oils are discussed. Tests of viscosity, acid no., Conradson no., aging, etc., and tests in motor operation were made on rapeseed oil and castor oil and various mixts. of these oils with a series of mineral oils of varying compn., characteristic const. of which are reported. Neither of the vegetable oils can be satisfactorily used in the pure, unmixed condition. Mixts. contg. 30% vegetable oil could be used in motors with carburetors for limited periods of operation up to about 60 hrs. Use for longer periods is questionable. The residues left in the motor (coke, etc.) were different in kind and larger in amt. than those left by mineral oils. The residues produced by vegetable oils were hard and shiny and detrimental to the motor. Moreover, sepn. of the components of the oil mixts. was found to be possible; causes for such sepn. appeared to lie in the operating conditions of the motor. When used as an admixt. rapeseed oil appeared to be no less satisfactory than the mineral oil-sol. castor oils. Correctly chosen inhibitors should greatly increase the usefulness of the vegetable oils. Unexpectedly large differences were obtained with carburetor motors of different design.</p>			
<p>M. G. Moore</p>			
<p>ASM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			



CA

22

The significance of vegetable oils as lubricants. István Thamm. *Angewandte Kolloide* 17, 57-77 (1939).-- High cohesion of vegetable oils diminishes friction and retards wear. This explains why the addition of small amounts had good effects in practical lubricating agents. Vegetable oils are much less stable than mineral oils. The oxidation of lubricants containing vegetable oil was investigated by a special Thamm-Freund app. The increase of viscosity at the end of the expts. was 7-12% in mineral oils, 26% in rape oil and 41% in castor oil which had been previously treated by chemical agents to make it sol. in mineral oils. Motors cannot be operated for more than 10-60 hrs. with lubricants containing 30% vegetable oil. Addition of suitable chemical inhibitors preventing rapid oxidation increases this period somewhat. S. S. de Finlay

410.554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Stabilized vegetable oils in the lubrication of internal combustion engines. Mihály Freund and István Thamm. *Magyar Művel. Épitészeti Közlemények* 73, 1932 (1931). — In lab. oxidation tests, 12 samples were simultaneously treated in a specially constructed app. in oil bath heated to 200° with continual mixing. For 5 hrs. O was led through at the rate of 2 bubbles per sec. Rape oil was tested alone and with 0.5% of the following oxidation inhibitors: pyrogallol, 1,5-dihydroxynaphthalene, *o*-ethoxyphenol, *o*-aminophenol, dinaphthyl-*p*-phenylenediamine, benzylaminophenol, *p*-hydroxyphenylmorpholine and dibenzylaminophenol. The rape oil before treatment had d. 0.911, 20°C. viscosity 4.37° E., acid no. 1.62-3.11, Conradson no. 0.32. After treatment the values were, resp., 0.917, 5.31-7.43, 3.11-5.33 and 0.56. Resinification was slight. The increase of acid no. is the most characteristic sign of oil oxidation. The acid no. increased much more in vegetable oils with inhibitors than in mineral oils; mineral oils, however, formed of sediments during oxidation while vegetable oils did not. In practical motor tests vegetable oils, especially rape oil without any inhibitors, increased in viscosity up to 34.0 E. and in acid no. up to 8.00. In presence of inhibitors these increases were to 12.2° E. and acid no. 4.16. A mixt. of 50% mineral oil and 50% rape oil in presence of inhibitors was satisfactory. The consumption of fuel and oil was the same as when mineral oil was used as lubricant.

S. S. de Vinaly

KECSKES, Lajos, dr.; MUTSCHLER, Ferenc, dr.; THAN, Ede, dr.; FARKAS, Imre, dr.

Separation of estrone, 17- β -estradiol and estriol isolated from human ovaries with paper chromatography. Magy. noorv. lap. 26 no.1: 52-57 Ja '63.

1. A Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti- és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Lajos László dr. egyetemi tanár).
(ESTRIOL) (ESTRADIOL) (ESTRONE) (OVARY) (CHROMATOGRAPHY)
(PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC) (STEIN-LEVENTHAL SYNDROME) (MENSTRUATION DISORDERS)

HUNGARY

GLOS, Ivan, M.D., ILLEI, Gyorgy, M.D., KELLER, Gabor, M.D., and THAN, Endre, M.D., of the Complex Brigade at the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egységek Komplexbrigádja) in Pécs. (Director: BENKO, Gyorgy, M.D.,).

"Clinical Findings of the Screening Tests on the Workers in the Production Collectives in Jász Sellye - Gynecological"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 19, 12 May 1963, p. 873.

Abstract: One thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine women workers were examined. Incidence and distribution in the various age groups of womb displacement, myoma, ovarian tumors and cysts, inflammation of the adnexa, menorrhagia, sterility, gravidity, post-hysterectomical condition, post-laparotomy condition, post-colpoperineorrhaphy condition, polypus cervicis, erosio portionis, preblastomastosis, carcinoma cervicis, and sine morbo gynecologica were covered. One reference to a Hungarian publication.

1/1

KECSKES, Lajos; MUTSCHLER, Ferenc; GLOS, Ivan; THAN, Ede; FARKAS, Imre;
CEGLEDI, Jozsef; KOBOK, Jozsef

Indirect paper chromatographic methods for determination of estrogens
in the urine. Kiserl. orvostud. 13 no.5:468-480 0 '61.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikája.

(ESTROGENS urine)

KECSKES, L.; MUSGLER, F.; ZAHORCSEK A.; PARKAS I.; ~~THAN, E.~~

Quantitative fluoremetric determination of urinary estrogens isolated by paper chromatography. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.4:402-404 Aug 58.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikája.
(ESTROGENS, in urine
quantitative fluorometric determ. of estrogens isolated
by paper chromatography (Hun))

KERPEL-FRONIUS, Sandor, KISS, Annamaria, THAN, Gabor; Medical University of Pecs, Institute of Pathophysiology (Pecsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Kóreltani Intézet).

"The Effect of Coli Pyrogen Lipopolysaccharide on the O₂ Consumption and Body Temperature of the Rat at Different Environmental Temperatures."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XVIII, No 2, Apr 66, pages 198-202.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of 5 µg of pyrogen coli lipopolysaccharide on the body temperature and heat production of mature rats, at 35, 30, 20 and 10°C environmental temperatures, was studied. At 35°C, the temperature of the already hyperthermic animals was not raised further by the pyrogen and the O₂ consumption was also increased only in some of the cases. At 30 and 20°C, identical elevation in body temperature was provoked by the pyrogen and there was no change in the difference of body temperatures before administration of the pyrogen. There was a considerably larger increase in heat production in response to the pyrogen at 20° than at 30°. At 10°, there was no elevation in body temperature in response to the pyrogen in spite of the fact that there was an increase in heat production. 4 Hungarian, 3 Western references. [Manuscript received 14 Jun 65.]

1/1

- 47 -

VENKATESWARLU, K.; THANALAKSHMI, R.

Urey-Bradley force field and thermodynamic properties of
XYZ type of molecules. Acta physica Pol 22 no.5:423-427
M '62.

1. Department of Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar,
South India.

THANABAUER, Vladimir, inz.; SPIRIT, Jiri, inz.

We shall take a lesson from the new organization of scientific and technical information in the Soviet Union. Podnik organizace 16 no.12:554-557 D '62.

STANDARD AND PROPERTIES																									
STANDARD													PROPERTIES												
STANDARD													PROPERTIES												
<p>The Low-Temperature Coking of Coal-Oil Mixtures. A. Thau, (Glückauf, 1938, vol. 74, Feb. 6, pp. 97-104). The development of low-temperature carbonisation processes for bituminous coals in England and America evinces an increasing tendency to the use of mixtures of pulverised coal and oil. Plant operating on this principle is already in use in England. The Knowles oven and a modified type constructed in Russia are described, and brief descriptions of other methods depending on the use of pulverised-coal/oil mixtures are given.</p>																									
<p>ASB SLA DETAILUPGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>STANDARD AND PROPERTIES</p>																									

Thébaud, J. Sur l'histoire de la région de la
parallèle 45° N.

1900-1910

THESE

are the sides of a triangle

are the sides of a triangle

Source: Mathematical Review.

THEDUSHIN, A. V.

"G. I. Scriabin and E. M. Matevosian, Heterolepididae of domestic and game birds." (p. 441)

Rev. by Thedushin, A. V.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XXII, No. 3, 1946.

7
21
14. Following the adsorption of ions on a silver iodide surface by means of titration. (In German) E. Pungor, I. Konkoly-Thege. Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol. 17, 1958, No. 1, pp. 113-117, 2 tabs. 3

The titration of iodide was examined in the presence of thiocyanate, sulphate and phosphate ions using adsorption indicators for end point indication. Excess consumption observed at these titrations proved to be suitable for calculating the radii of thiocyanate, sulphate and phosphate ions. The results show that thiocyanate ions, like haloid ions, are not absorbed as hydrates in contrast to "uncoated" sulphate and phosphate ions adsorbed in the form of hydrates.

[Retyped Clipped Abstract]

Card 1/1

bt

✓ 24. Reactions on silver iodide surfaces. (In German)
E. Schuelek, E. Pungor, I. Konkoly Thege.
Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol. 19
1955, No. 1-2, pp. 149-154, 5 figs.

Chem

Investigating the mechanism of the indication reactions of adsorption indicators it was found that in the case of *p*-ethoxy-chrysoidine the functioning of this indicator is the consequence of an acid-base reaction occurring on the surface through the action of excess autogenous (Ag^+ or I^-). According to the adsorption curve obtained by experimental measurements for *p*-ethoxy-chrysoidine the dye adsorption varies as a function of the quality and quantity of the autogenous ions. The slope of the tangent of the adsorption curve remains constant even at the equivalency point where $\text{I} = \text{Ag}$. The experiments were conducted with silver iodide precipitates prepared in two different ways. In the first series of experiments a silver iodide prepared in advance by precipitation filtration, washing and drying in the dark was investigated. In the second series the silver iodide precipitated directly in the reaction vessel was examined. Experimental data obtained confirmed that interaction between silver iodide and nitrous acid occurs in the presence of potassium chloride. The reaction proceeds in conformity with the Nernst equation.

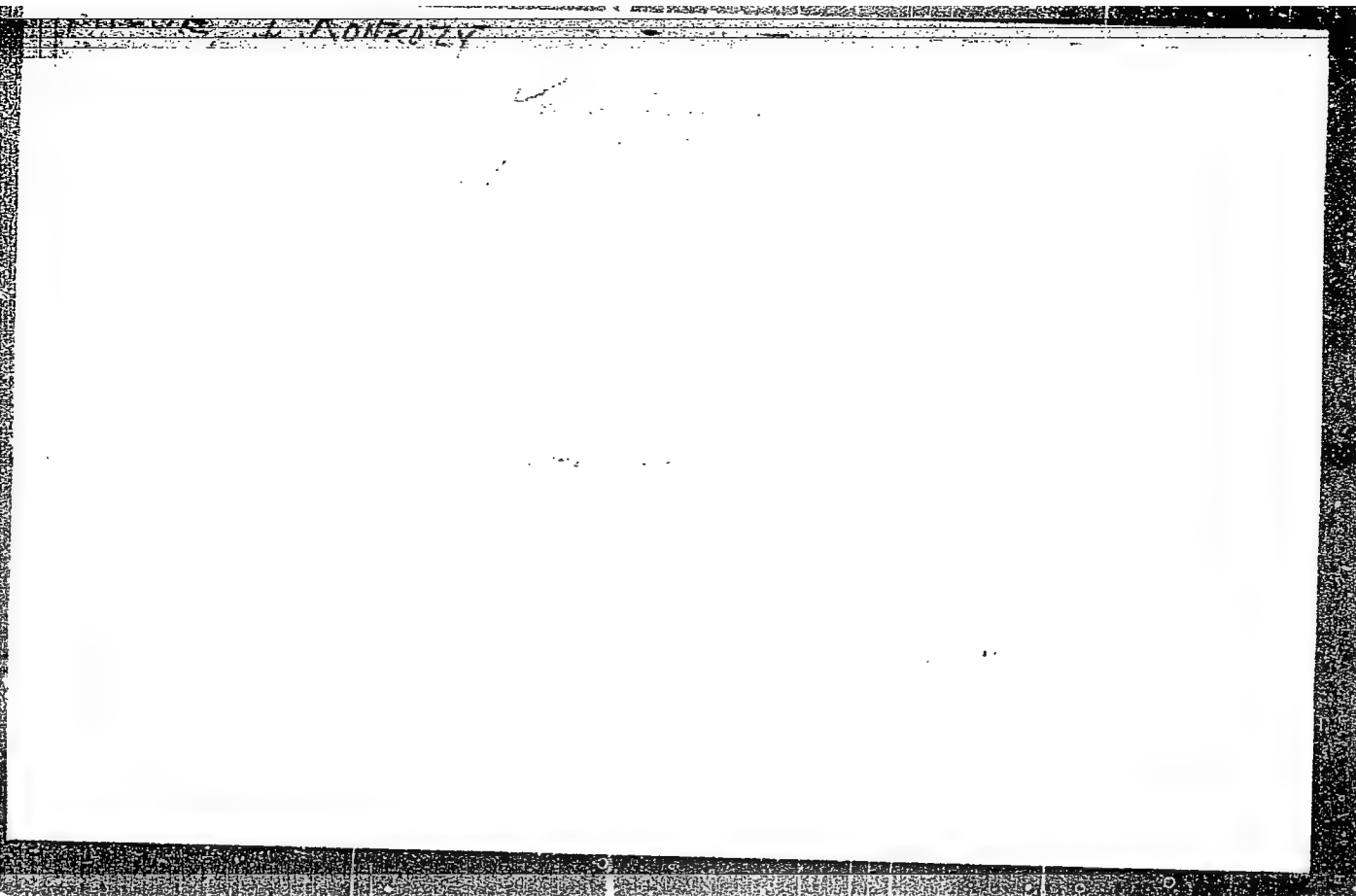
3

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PM

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755520009-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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Thegefkonkoly

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755520009-7

PIECE - 1 - 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755520009-7"

Thege, LLONA, KONKOLY

4

② Silver iodide surface reactions. Elemér Schulek, Ernő Pungor, and Lóna Konkoly Thege. *Magyar Tudományok Akad. Kém. Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* 5, 581-5 (1955).—Either dried, or a suspension of freshly pptd., AgI reacts with a soln. of 0.1N HNO_3 (freshly prepd. from

NaNO_3 and HNO_3) in the presence of CaCl_2 . AgI crystals when boiled with CaCl_2 soln. react at the surface to form a complex that sets some of the iodide free and this in turn is oxidized by HNO_3 to I $_2$. In the presence of excess HNO_3 the extent of the reaction is governed by the surface area of AgI and the concn. of CaCl_2 . A. Illis

HL

THEIBSZ, Jozsef

Development of the export of food industry machinery. Elelm
ipar 14 no.1:24-27 Ja '60.

1. Elelmezesipari Tervezo Intezet.

THEIBSZ, Jozsef

Continuation in the food industry. Elelm ipar 14 no.3/9:260-268
Ag-S '60.

1. Malongepfejlesztő Intézet.

THEIBSZ, Jozsef

The latest results of the Hungarian milling machinery production.
Periodica polytechn eng 7 no.3:239-248 '63.

7d 2.8.

654.744.71

32. The effect of speed on the emptying of buckets of bucket type elevators — *A vizsgálja felvonók sebességének hatása a felvonók kiürítésére* — by J. Theibsz. (Food Industry — *Élelmiszeri Ipar* — Vol. V, No. 5, pp. 143—149, May 1951, 3 (figs.))

Raising the speed of the belt is the easiest way of increasing the output of bucket elevators but this possibility is limited in its application because a greater scattering occurs at the point of delivery due to the increased speed. However, this can to some extent be overcome by applying deflector plates. When investigating the problem, attention should be paid to the position of the grain in the bucket during the various stages of conveying. The adjustment of the cam curve of the

deflector plate in the elevator head, which should ensure smooth delivery of the grain, depends upon the position of the grain in the bucket. In order to find a simple and efficient method of designing, test series with (a) a single grain (whereby only the coefficient of friction between the bucket wall and the grain must be considered), and (b) with a larger amount of grain (whereby the angle of the cone of debris also plays a part) were introduced. The method developed on the basis of these investigations affords reliable information for all practical cases which may occur. Furthermore, a method of calculation was elaborated for the purpose of determining the horizontal discharge of elevators, as well as the deviations occurring at faster or slower speeds.

VLADEA, I.; BARBU, V.; UNGUREANU, C.; BEJAN, I.; THEIL, H.; COTOICIU,
Eleonora

Influence of the main parameters on the pulverization angle
of a rotary injector. Bul St si Tehn Tim 7:185-195 '62.

BARBU, V.; THEIL, H.; UNGUREANU, C.; COTOCIU, F.

Dynamic characteristics of the burning in stratum of Anina
mixtures with Fonor coal. Bul St si Tehn Tim 8 no.1:77-84
Ja-Je '63.

THEILE, H.

POL. 2

✓ Agglutination and complement fixation reactions in complex
diagnosis of brucellosis. J. Parnas, H. Theile, A. Kottak, and
I. Mierzejewska (*Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Skłodowska*, 1953, D, 8,
69-100).—Agglutination tests giving weak positive or negative
reactions at dilutions of 1 : 25 may be regarded as negative if the
complement fixation reaction is negative, for both cattle and human
serums. The agglutination titre of a serum standardised at 1 :
100 varied from 1 : 25 to 1 : 200, according to the strain of
Brucella used, and to the technique applied in different laboratories.
R. Tauscor.

③

THEILE, H.

POE.

Antigenic and non-antigenic Brucellins. J. Parnas, H. Theile, and T. Mierzejewski (*Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Skłodowska*, 1953, D, 8, 117-128).—Acetone-dried *Brucella abortus* bovis is extracted with 5% aq. $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, the extract is dialysed, concentrated *in vacuo* to 1/3 vol., left with 5 parts of EtOH for 24 hr. at room temp., centrifuged, and the residue is washed with EtOH, acetone, and ether, and dried at room temp. (Fraction I; saccharoprotein). Fraction I is hydrolysed (6N-AcOH at 100°), the hydrolysate is centrifuged, and the residue is dried as before (Fraction II; protein). The centrifugate is treated with excess of acetone, and the ppt. is collected (Fraction III; carbohydrate). Fraction IV, used for complement fixation, is prepared by shaking a 3-day culture of *Brucella* with saline at 100° and filtering. These fractions give either negative or weakly positive Burnet skin reactions in rabbits or guinea pigs suffering from brucellosis, as contrasted with strongly positive reactions given by Brucellins-PS and -PD. Danish Brucellin-PEBA is a haplone allergen not giving rise to specific antibodies, and giving much weaker skin reactions than do the fully antigenic Polish Brucellins.

R. Turski.

BARBU, V.; THEIL, H.; NEISS, F.; NEGRU, D.

Theoretical considerations on eddy current cooling. *Sul St si*
Tehn Tim 9 no.1:45-56 Ja-Je '64.

UNGUREANU, C.; THEIL, H.; BOBOESCU, N.

Nomograms for reckoning pneumatic burners with low pressure
air. Bul St si Tehn Tim 9 no.1:143-152 Ja-Je '64.

1. Submitted April 26, 1964.

THEILE

"Tasks and Organization of the Stations for Animal Care in the German Democratic Republic. Tr. from the German, P. 503, (NEDYCTA NESTNYARYJKA, Vol. 8 No. 11, Nov. 1952, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

B. THEILER

...RUMANIAN/ Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
... Their Application: Part 4 - Cellulose and Its
... Derivatives, Paper:

H-32

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 13247.

Author : I. Tabacinik, B. Theiler.

Inst : Not given

Title : Bitumen Emulsions for Roof Paper Manufacturing.

Orig Pub : Caluloza si hirtie, 1957, 6, No 1, 31 - 32.

Abstract : The impregnation of the fiber mass with bitumen emulsion in the cold with the bitumen deposition on fibers by the $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ electrolyte produces a uniform distribution of bitumen and preserves the roof paper strength as compared with the impregnation and coating of the finished paper in a bitumen bath at 180° . It is recommended to introduce this method.

Card 1/1

TESTING
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Comunicarile Academiei Republicii Populare Romine,
Vol XI, No 8, 1961, pp 867-871.

Data: "Two Propositions Concerning Some Problems of Non-Parametric
Statistics."

GPO 981643

SECRET, G.
SECRET, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Comunicarile Academiei Republicii Populare Romine,
Vol XI, No 8, 1961, pp 873-876.

Data: "Probabilistic Model for Some Problems of Non-Parametric Statistics."

GPO 981643

SMIRNOV, I.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Comunicarile Academiei Republicii Populare Romine,
Vol XI, No 8, 1961, pp 877-883.

Data: "An Exact Expression for Smirnov's General Distribution and
Two Consequences Arising from It."

GPO 981643

SURNAME, Given Names

THEILER, G

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Comunicarile Academiei Republicii Populare Romine,
Vol XI, No 8, 1961, pp 885-889.

Data: "Problems of the Kvit-Maniya Type, Finite Case, Concerning Unilateral
Deviations."

GPO 981643

WANG, S.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Comunicarile Academiei Republicii Populare Romine,
Vol XI, No 8, 1961, pp 891-894.

Data: "Problems of Non-Parametric Statistics of the Wang Shou Yen and
Renyi Types."

GPO 981643

THATIP, A. I.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Cömunicarilo Academiei Republicii Populare Romine,
Vol XI, No 8, 1961, pp 895-899.

Data: "On the Criteria of Kolmogorov and Smirnov Relating to the Theory
of Non-Parametric Statistics."

GPO 981643

THEILER, G.

Two propositions regarding some problems of nonparametric statistics.
Comunicarile AR 11 no.8:867-871 '61.

1. Comunicare prezentata de Gh. Mihoc, membru corespondent al
Academiei R.P.R.

THEILER, G.

An exact expression for the Smirnov general distribution, and its two consequences. Comunicarile AR 11 no.8:877-883 '61.

1. Comunicare prezentata de Gh. Mihoc, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

THEILER, G.

A probabilistic model for some problems of nonparametric statistics.
Comunicarile AR 11 no.8:873-876 '61.

1. Comunicare prezentata de Gh. Mihoc, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

MIHOC, Gh., acad.; THEILER, G.

A relative ergodic theorem on simple chains with complete connection, nonhomogeneous, having a finite number of states. Comunicarile AR 13 no.6:493-498 Ia '63.

THEILER, G.

Ergodic theorem on chains with complete, simple, stationary connections, with a finite number of states. Comunicarile AR 13 no.6:509-516 Je '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de academician Gh. Mihoc.